BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840: 3,212.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 16, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 16, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

FOR BUSHIRE AND BUSSORA.

THE Strong built and fast Sailing Brig FUTTAL BURRY, Captain BAMBER, on immediate despatch.

For few tons of freight and Passage apply to ELIAOO HAIM, Mily. Square.—Bombay. 16th Sept. 1840.

NOTICE.—The business conducted in Bombay under the Firm of Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co. ceased on the 31st December 1839. All the pending transactions of the Firm will be closed by the undersigned.

P. Pro. EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.
ROBERT MCKIM.

Bombay, 14th September 1840. (*)

NOTICE.—We this day commence business in Bombay as General Agents in connection with Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co. London and Messrs. William Edmond and Co. Liverpool under the Firm of WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 14th September 1840. (*)

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of HAFIZ DAWOOD BIN SALLAY GUNNEY formerly of Bombay, but lately of Surat Mahomedan Junior Commissioner of the Zillah Court deceased, at the time of his death, and are now within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be committed to RAHIMAJEE, Widow of the said deceased, the constituted attorney of ZALEKHA the Widow of MEERZA ABDOOLLAH BEG deceased, and the Daughter of the said HAFIZ DAWOOD BIN SALLAY GUNNEY deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of September 1840.

(*) ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

اشتهار

در خواست کرده است
در محکمه اعلاي سوپریم کورت
جودي کیتر مهیی درباب گرفتن وکالت
نامه مال ومملکت مرحوم حافظ داود
بن صالح غني که بیشتر ساکن مئبی بود
ومی بعد چند مدت در ضلع سورت
ومنصف کورت ضلع آنجا تا دم مرگ
بود وبا لفعل در تعلقه کورت اعلاي
سوپریم کورت مئبي است داده
خواهد شد به زوجه مرحوم حافظ
داود مزبور وبیوا زلیخا زوجه
مرحوم مرزا عبد ٦٦ بیگ که دختر
مرحوم حافظ داود بن صالح غنی
متفق شده مادر خود را که زوجه
مرحرم حافظ داود است آنروکیل
مقرر نموده است همه وابستگان
ایشان را معلوم گردد
تاریخ ١٢ ماه سپتمبر ١٨٤٠.
وکیل عرض کننده
اکتن یس آتن

FOR SALE.—Two Chesnut Arab Horses, just landed from the Barque "*Colonel Burney*," apply to

NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Cabinet Maker.

Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Meadow Street. Sept 16th 1840.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious Stone House on Mahabulashwer Hills, lately vacated by Mr. VIBART, with Furniture &c. complete. For further particulars apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT Esquire.

Bombay, 16th September 1840.

TO LET.—A House situated in Bellasis Road, Byculla, adjoining the Race Course, with extensive Stabling attached thereto. Apply to

JEHANGHEER NESSERWANJEE & Co.
Apollo Street, Sept. 16th 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 22nd Instant, BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at eleven A. M. the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room furniture, Glass, China, Books, Guns, a square Piano by '*Broadwood*," Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phæton, two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Catalogues are not published.

The Articles will be on view from Thursday next the 17th Inst.

As the house formerly alluded to is urgently required by the present Tenant, Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co. regret that they have again to alter their advertisement.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.

A White Arab Saddle Horse 14 | 3 high, aged ..... Rs. 250

A Chesnut Saddle or Draft Horse 6 yrs. old 14 | 3 high a very showy Horse, and adapted for a Cab ..... ,, 500

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.—Bombay, 16th September 1840. (*)

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CAB PHÆTON and Harness. Price ..... Rs. 1000

A second hand Travelling Britzchka, (has been very little used) with Rumble, German blinds, &c. ..... ,, 2500

A Cab Phæton, with Harness in good order ..... ,, 1000

A Family Shigrampoe with Lamps and necessary appendages ..... ,, 900

A second hand Britzchka with Harness in good condition ..... ,, 1000

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday next the 23rd Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will expose for Public Sale, an Invoice of Rich Plated ware, consisting of Oblong Dishes with Warmers, Round Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Coffee Trays, Waiters of sizes, Hot Water Plates, Soup and Sauce Tureens. Cruit Stands, Liquer Frames, Tea Pots, and Bottle Stands, Fountains, &c. &c.

At the same time an Invoice of Fluor Spar Articles, consisting of Handsome Antique Vases, Cleopatra Needles, Purple Fluor Bell Vases, Black Marble Ink Stands Ditto Vases, Rosewood Marble Candlesticks, Blue Fluor Spar Tazzas, Black Marble Plates, Bowls, Paper weights &c. Also a Gold Pocket Chronometer, an excellent Hand Organ, Bengal Table Cloth of sizes, a pair of Gold Epaulettes, Scales, Chintz, Demitty, and an Invoice of Loaf Sugar.

FOR SALE.—A Scotch Terrier of Good Breed.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

The Sportsman.

GOODWOOD RACES—TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, mile and quarter, nine subs, were taken by Mr. Bowes's Mickleton Maid. Won in a canter by two lengths.

The Lavant Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, half a mile, fourteen subs., won by the Duke of Richmond's f. by Glaucus. Clementina was only beaten by a head.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, sixteen subs., were won by Lord Lichfield's The Corsair, by Sir Hercules. The Corsair won easy by two lengths.

The Goodwood Club Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, gentlemen riders, seven subs., were won by the Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 4 yrs. 10st. 10lbs. The Currier made all the running, and won easy by two lengths.

The Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with a bonus of 25 sovs. each. Thirty subs. to the sweepstakes, and sixteen to the bonus. The second to receive 100 sovs., and the winner to pay 25 sovs. to the judge. This race was won by Mr. Wreford's Wardan, who took the lead, made all the running, and, after a good race, won by a length.

The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs. each, gentlemen riders, nine subs., were won by Mr. Fairlie's Zohrab, aged, 13st.

WEDNESDAY.

The Member's Plate of 50 sovs., with 50 added by the Ladies, and 10 sovs., for the second horse was won by Captain Gardnor's bro. to Enterprise, 3 years. The first heat was won by a neck, the second by two lengths, and the third by a length.

The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs. each 15 ft. &c. (127 subs.) were won by Mr. Allen's Orelia, 4 yrs. 6st 9lb. Won easy by two lengths.

A Plate of 50 sovs. was won by Mr. Treen's Doncaster, 6 yrs, 8st 10lb. Won easy by two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas was taken by Lord Eglinton's Interlude, 3 yrs, who won cleverly by a length.

The City Plate of 100 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, 10 subs., was won by the Duke of Richmond's Mus, aged, 8st 12lb. The first heat was won by a head, and the rest in a canter.

THURSDAY.

The racing Stakes of 5 sovs. each were won by Mr. Wreford's Wardan (6lbs extra) 8st 13lb.

The Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovs. each, were won by Captain Williamson's ch. f. Decision, 8st 9lb.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added; the second horse to receive 100l. out of the stakes, 44 subs., was taken by the Duke of Orleans's Beggarman. The betting was 14 to 1 agst. Beggarman. The cheering was immense on the result being made known by the Duke of Orleans's number, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours being present.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each was won by Mr. Etwell's Pelerine, by Tomboy.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate of 100 sovs., one mile was taken by the Duke of Bedford's f. by Augustus.

The Anglesey Stakes of 15 sovs. each, gentlemens riders, 5 subs., were won by Mr. Fairlie's Abraham Newland, 6 yrs, 11st 8lb.

FRIDAY.

Match for 200 sovs., h ft. Mile and a half. Won by Mr. Theobald's Fearnought.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each. 3 subscribers. Won by the Duke of Bedford's f. by Taurus.

The Goodwood Cup, of 1839, value 300l., by subscription of 15 sovs. each, was won by Lord Eglintoun's Potentate.

The Nassau Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, 16 subscribers, were won by Lord G. Bentinck's ch. f. Rosa Bianca.

Match, 100 sovs., won by Lord Lichfield's Feather, beating Rord G. Bentinck's Naworth by three lengths.

The Stewards' Cup of 300l, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sov. each, was won by Mr. Bowes's Epirus.

CRICKET.—In the return match between Sussex and Nottingham, Sussex went in first and scored 115 runs in their first innings, and when the last account came away Nottingham had lost two wickets for 47 runs.

THE OAR.—The twenty-second annual contest for a wherry and money prize, given by the inhabitants of the Clink liberty, Southwark, and its vicinity, took place on Wednesday. It was, as usual, a scullers' contest, confined to the watermen of Bankside. Joseph Harrison (green,) John Harris (yellow,) and Richard Harris (red,) contested the first heat, which was won by red and yellow. In the second heat were William Cumming (brown,) William Neville (pink,) and G. Moore (blue.) The two latter won, and the grand heat commenced. They started from Mason's stairs, down round a boat moored facing the Phœnix coal-wharf, up the Surry shore to Hoare's-road, and down to Thames-street-stairs to finish the heat. For two minutes after the signal was given the whole four—yellow, red, pink, and blue—were scull and scull, but in a few more strokes it was evident that the match was between pink and blue, the other two being left more astern in every succeeding yard. Pink held the lead well for some distance, when he appeared to go a little out of the way at the upper distance boat, and blue took the first place, and came in first by a few yards only.

SCULLERS' WAGER.—Goodram, who last year won Doggett's coat and badge, and Churchman, the winner of a boat at Hungerford, had a match with sculls, on Wednesday, for 10l. a side. Great interest was excited, and the favorite, Goodram, won by one minute.

THE MOORS.—Black game is very abundant this year throughout all the enclosures of the New Forest. The poults are remarkably strong on the wing, and the packs run more heavy than is usual the case.

WHITEHALL REGATTA.—The noblemen and gentlemen residents of Whitehall and its vicinity, and the officers of the Guards, gave a purse of sovereigns to be contested for on Thursday by the body of men "plying in wherries" (as the old wager bills used to have it) at these stairs, many of whom in by-gone days prided themselves not a little on being King's watermen. It was won by T. Piner, sen., and J. Emery.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Weduesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—Sept. 14th, Ship Northumberland, R. D. Guthrn, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Carbury, Captain Ommaney.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.
Mahamudy.
Sir John Herschell.
Julia,
Crown,
Lord Auckland,
John,
Allan Ker,
Westmoreland,
Cumbrian.
Monarch,
John Campbell.
Leonard Dobbin
Kingston.
Julius Cœsar.
Thomas Bold
Dartmouth.
Sarah.
John Garrow.
Madonna.
William.
John Mitchell.
Gilmore.
Amazon.
Ellen.
Recovery.

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Cauderbux.
Doulut Savoy,
Lady Grant.
Pittamber Savoy.
Caroline,
Charles Forbes,
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Soobrow,
Colonel Nenal.
Atiet Rahiman.
Caledonia,
Resavie.
Maria.
Ruby.
Futhal Hair.
Westbrooke.
Benares.
Bursey.
Prince Regent H. H. M.
Ardaseer,
Wild Irish Girl.
Cornwallis.
Sultana.
Regia.

FRENCH.

Dordogne.
La Adele.

AMERICAN

Zema

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Ditto.....	Ditto.. ..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	31st Oct.
		London ..	10th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Fosterand Co.		10th Do..
Kingston.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	31st inst.
Leonard Dobbin	MeGregor B.Co	Do.. ..	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B.Co,		dispatch
Clarendon.....	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.....	Moulmein. Singapoor.	dispatch
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.		dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Atiet. Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin..	Persian G	dispatch
Caroline.....	Aga M. Rahim	China.. ..	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Monarch.....	McVicar B. Co,		10th Sep.
Julius Cæsar.	.....		
Thomas Bold..	McVicar B. Co.	China ..	
Ardaseer ..	.....	Marseille	
Adele.....	Davond Sassoon		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	14th June
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire,	.....	London ..	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Javern.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Helena.....	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean..	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Princes Charlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	
*Ellen.....	kinnear &Co....	Clyde.. ..	
James Morgan	Ditto.....	Do.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
*Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Amozan.....	.....	Do.. ..	8th Feb.
Emilia.....	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar.....	.....	Rio.....	4th June
LeCerse	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
16th Wednesday.....	1 35	1 55
17th Thursday.....	2 17	2 39

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 16—Wednesday.
17—Thursday.—Lambert.
18—Friday.—Moon Last Quarter.
19—Saturday.
20—Sunday.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
21—Monday.—St. Matthew.
22—Tuesday.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—25th June At Peasenhall (Suffolk) by the Revd. Harrison Packard, Linington Richbell, third son of John Lay Esq. of the same place, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Leggett, of Bombay.

DEATHS.—At Rutnagiree. the 9th September, Charles, the beloved infant of Mr. Eugerio Cabral, aged 8 Months and 1 day.

At Girgaum, on the 13th Instant, Lewis Arnold, the beloved Son of Mr. Arnold B. Collett, aged 2f months.

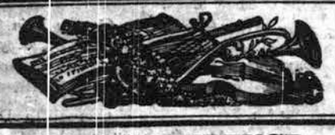
Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13th.—Ensign John B. Dunsterville, 2d E. Regt. from Poonah.
do. 14th. Lieut. Milne, 24th Regt. N. I., from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12th.—Lieut. Stock, 23rd Regt. N. I., to Scinde



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will decide an altercation by replying to the following query. Playing at whilst and having no court cards in your hand, are you justified in calling for a fresh deal?

I have been looking over "Hoyle on Whist" but cannot trace any mention made on this point which frequently is a subject of vehement dispute.

Yours very truly,
S. D. L.

Bombay, 15th September 1840.

In reply to S. D. L. We can say "certainly not" a person may have as bad a hand as possible but in no wise can he call for a fresh deal on such an account.—ED. BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 16, 1840.

We have received the *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 5th September but it contains no intelligence, but what we were before acquainted with. Preparations are making by the Bengal Troops to aid in the re-capture of Khelat, the 38th Bengal Native Infantry was to march forthwith from Ferozepoor for Sukker. We are glad to see that a respectable force will take the field in Scinde, and we trust such a lesson will be read to the Beloochee Tribes as will astonish them for once in a way, and procure tranquillity and peace for the country for the past time since the arrival of the British Troops. It would be a good policy to disarm the Tribes as much as possible and establish a chain of Posts throughout the Country (for a time at least) which could support each other in the emergency of an attack. We rather imagine that no stand will be made by the new chief of Khelat, but a wearying and protracted Campaign in the Hills will be resorted to, to thin our Numbers and distract our Troops. We fear much difficulty will present itself in such a system of warfare. It will be an especial piece of good luck if Nusseer Khan will make a stand at Khelat as the affair may soon be finished, but if he once takes to the fastnesses of his strong country, It may not be one season that will see a period put to the contest. We trust there will be as little diplomacy as possible. Our exploits in that line in Scinde have not been so remarkably felicitous as to make us wish for any more Machiavalism. We are only sorry for one circumstance and that is the remote chance of relief which the Regiments who have been so long there, can now have to expect. From Bombay scarcely any more Regiments can be spared, Eleven of Infantry out of 26. besides Engineers and Artillery are all ready either on Foreign Service or proceeding to it. Who can say we do not require an augmentation? Should a strong force be required to send to the Red Sea from whence are Troops to be brought! We have commenced operations on a grand scale in India, but the means and materiel of the army are not increased. Grasping at China withone hand, we touch the straits of Babelel Mandel with the other, while over our heads the lowering clouds of a Nepaul war threaten our gigantic idol of Power. We cannot look back. We are bound to support Shah Shoojah and assert the honor of the British Name throughout the East. We are the Paramount Power and that Supremacy must be maintained at any cost or risque. A further delay of increased means in the shape of an addition to the ranks of our army cannot long be delayed. The Proprietors of India Stock at home must be contented with abridged profits or the time may come when none may be left to divide and an empty exchequer call for pecuniary sacrifices instead Ten new Regiments of Infantry and 2 of Cavalry with 2 more Troops of Horse artillery would find ample occupation in the Bombay Army at the present period, and even then if we occupied all our own stations, there would be none to spare for any sudden call for foreign Service. Old events are passing away a New day is springing up in India and we hope that as necessity urges, a liberal and enlightened policy will wait on events, and that the stupendeous power which has been raised in the East from humble beginings by an association of merchants in the days of Elizabeth and brought to its present dizzy height under the sway of another Queen of Great Britain may not be lost by the graspings of cupidity or the Councils of imbecility. The administration of the Noble Earl at the head of affairs in India has hitherto been marked by signal successes and we rely on his sagacity to take early measures that the position we have gained with such efforts of genius and such superhuman exertions, be not lost or abated by timid measure and temporizing expedients. Our cry is again "Augmentation."

THE Calcutta Papers of 31st of August and 1st of September arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday afternoon they contain little intelligence, we give two Extracts from the *Commercial Advertiser* one of which states that the Nepaulese are trying to avert an attack from us. No 5508 gave the happy owners the prize of the Lac in the Calcutta Lottery. The fortunate Possessors are Messrs. W. Thompson and R, T. Allen, Attorneys at Law in the City of Palaces. We have also extracted an article from the *Englishman* on a Bombay Court Martial held at Mhow on some Bengal Artillerymen, at this hour not having the mutiny act at hand, we cannot speak positively as to the soundness of the Editorial remarks, but we think he argues the question more on a matter of form than Law. In our next we will take up the question after having proved how far our view of the clauses in the act will bear us out in the argument.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
SEPTEMBER 1.

We have been favoured with a letter from Tirhoot stating what perhaps was known to a few in Town, that the Nepaulese had submitted to the most humiliating terms to avert the disasters of an attack on them. The long winded speculations of the *Englishman* and the *Courier* are quite ost of place; there is, we are persuaded, little ground to fear war in that quarter—at least for a long time to come.

No. 5508 brought the capital prize of the lac, the holders of which are Messrs. W. Thompson and R. T. Allan Attorneys at Law, who lately entered into copartnership in business. Their copartnership in this ticket however, has been more fortunate, we should imagine, considering that at the present time legal matters are at a discount. The latter gentleman contemplated going home in the spirit of Cœlebs in scarch of a more genial copartnership, which, he may now do with more sprightly spirits than he could have otherwise expected.

CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 31.

Whether the Bombay Government and the Bombay Commander-in-chief will deign to attend to our exposition of their very great errors in regard to their mode of proceeding in a certain court-martial case, which was published sooner than we intended, in Saturday's *Military Chronicle*, and an abstract of which, for reference, we give in the sam department to-day, we cannot pretend to say, but we trust ihat some of our Bombay contemporaries will assist us in briugiug the matter to local notice; and meanwhile the observations we have to make may possibly not be thrown away even here, where certainly there have been bofore now a plurality of errors (some of them acknowledged) arising out of misconstructions of that part of the law which gives the Government a concurrent power, and (if need be) a veto, in respect to certain cases of a civil and criminal description. In the instance now alluded to, three men of the Bengal Horse Artillery are tried for *first* 'desertion;' *secondly*, for 'carrying off without permission, two troop horses &c.;' and *thirdly*, for 'forcibly seising and carrying off' from a certain native traveller certain articles of property.' The sentence 'transportation as felons for seven years.' The Commander-in-chief confirms that sentence, and at the same time directs it to be *carried into effect*, and *after* that we have the concurrence of the Governor in Council, though the 4th clause of the mutiny act directs that the sentenees therein olluded to 'shall not be carried into execution' until the said concurrence is obtained;—and therefore it is not competent for the Commander-in-chief to *order* the execution at that stage of the proceeding at which he appears to have done so. To say the *least* of that, it is an error in point of form from the commission of which his Judge Advocato General should have guarded him; but the fact is that the concurrence itself is, under the circumstances, an unauthorised procedure, as a few words will enable us to show. The sentence of transportation can only apply to the *desertion*; and such sentence, for *that* crime, has *not* to be concurred in by the Government, but is exclusively in the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-chief. The remaining charges do not involve transportable offences for they do not impute either robbery, or theft, or asault with intent to rob, or burglary, or larceny, or in fact any thing, by their wording, which might not have been done under justifying circumstances; and they are, besides, expressly laid as mere military offences; so that the sentence of transportation cannot legally apply to *them*. But even if the Court the Judge Advocate General, the Commander-in-chief, and the Bombay Governor in Council, all were of the extraordinary opinion, that the sentence *did* legally apply to them, *still* the concurrence of the Government was not required; for it is only in respect of sentences of death or transportation, pronounced for *capital* offences, that the said concurrence is made indispensible by the fourth clause of the mutiny act; so that in any view of the case, the mode of dealing with the sentence was *wrong*, and we think the jumble that has been made of it, is not particularly creditable to the authorities in question.

BOMBAY COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd July 1840.—At a general court martial assembled at Mhow, on Tuesday the 16th day of June 1840, and of which Major Stirling, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is President, Farrier Charles Moore, Gunners W. Scott and J. Smith, of tho 2d troop 1st brigade Bengal horse artillery, were tried on the following charges; viz.

Farrier C. Moore, Gunners William Scott and James Smith, of the 2d troop 1st brigade Bengal horse artillery, confined on the following charges viz.

First.—For deserting from their troop, on the night of the 10th of May 1840, and not returning until brought back on the night of 11th May 1840, by a party sent in serch of them, by whom they were made prisoners at Jaum Ghaut, on the afternoon of the 11th of May 1840.

Second.—For highly disgracefull, irregular, and unsoldierlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances.

1st. For carrying off, without permission, from the stables of the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, two troop horses (No. 1031 and No. 54) 1st brigade register, with two troop saddles and bridles, on the night of the 10th of May 1840, and which horses were recovered from them by the party by whom these men were made prisoners at Jaum Ghaut, on the afternoon of the 11th of May 1840.

2d. In forcibly seizing and carrying off from Nuzur Ally Borah, a traveller on the road between Mhow and Jaum Ghout, on the msrning of the 11th of May 1840, a tattoo and sundry articles of wearing apparel, belonging to the said Nuzur Ally Borah.

Finding and Sentence.—Guilty;—Seven years Transportation.

Approved and confirmed; and the sentence awarded to be carried into effect in the usual manner.

(Signed) THOS. MCMAHON,
Lieut. Genl. and Commanding in Chief.

The above sentences, approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an concurred in by Government.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC.
,, J. FARISH.
,, G. W. ADDERSON.

ACCURATE INTELLIGENCE.—The following paragraph from the MADRAS HERALD of the 2nd inst. will contribute in a remarkable degree, to point out the accuracy of the intelligence published by some of our contemporaries. The *Madras Herald* does not give us any credit for the gratifying news—as we took a totally different view of the subject. The last overland mail has shown whose views were right.

We mentioned in our Extra of Monday, that the Pacha of Egypt had despatched a messenger to Constantinople with the conditional offer of his allegiance to the Sultan. We have since received information from our Bombay contemporaries of *peace having been completely established between the Viceroy and the Turkish ruler*. The *Gazette* says, "private letters have been received from Mocha stating that peace has been concluded between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt; that Ibrahim Pacha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Hedjaz and Yemen; and that the Turkish fleet has been given up." The *Times* goes even further than this, and states, that, according to reports received by him, the consolidation of the arrangement betwixt the Pacha and the Porte was still more cordial and compact than the *Gazette* represented it, for "a scarcity of provisions having been complained of at Constantinople about the time the surrender of the fleet was agreed upon, Mahomed Ali loaded the ships with Egyptian corn, and other provisions, as a present to the Porte on their reconciliation." This is all very gratifying, and we hope that the good news may be confirmed by subsequent accounts from the land of the Pharoahs.—*Madras Herald, 2nd September*.

OUR Contemporary of the *Courier* in his paper of yesterday's date has reflected on the accuracy of our intelligence, making use of the *Madras Herald* as a sort of Club to strike the blow with. Now, if our Contemporary or the *Madras Herald* had quoted our Paragraph correctly, both would have seen that in giving such intelligence to the public, we did not give implicit credence to it *ourselves*, our words were "Private Letters have been received from Mocha by the *Futtee Hulbarree containing News* WHICH IF CONFIRMED is of the most important nature as affecting the Peace of Europe. They state that Peace has been concluded between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, that Ibrahim Pacha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Hedjaz and Yemen, and that the Turkish fleet had been given up." Now here we put the Proviso ourselves by saying "*which if confirmed*". Our Brother of the *Courier* felicitates himself on his having escaped the monstrous fault of misleading the Public, but we would ask him when he receives letters from respectable Mercantile Gentleman who state that the information they give is (though interesting) *doubtful*, whether he would be prepared to deny it a place in his Columns if he stated at the same time that such reports are to be received with caution. The *Courier* also we may remark *en passant* on the 29th of August and 1st September spread, a report that Kahun was captured and said that the party was butchered and the Officers with the exception of one who was killed were Prisoners and then goes on to say.

"The dates of those melancholy occurences are not specified, but the facts of the capture of the three places. Moostung, Khelat and Kahun *are not doubted*. What further attrocities may have been perpetrated by Mehrab Khan's son, we have not heard, but it is probable that he has made other attempts." Here the capture is not *doubted* yet strange to say a few days have proved happily that the information is entirely INCORRECT.

It is an old saying "That Glaziers should never throw stones and our Brother of the *Courier* in twitting others for being misled by incorrect intelligence might recollect a person who was *rather hoaxed* by a story of a Chinese Commissioner's being in Holland with a view to grant Letters of Marque &c. to Privateers against British Traders. If he had thought but of the "If" as the clown says in "*As you like it*" (THE "IF CONFIRMED,") he would have avoided an error like that he would impute to us. Verily as the sapient Touchstone says in that beautiful creation of Shakespeares fancy There is "*Much Virtue in If.*"

We give a letter from a great Functionary to a lesser in Hindoostanee with a *free translation* by ourselves.

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPTEMBER 5.

Muknuton Sahib, Mooshfiq mihrban, Kurmfurmai dostan, Sur Williyum Muknatun Sahib Buhadoor, Da'm Iqbalvohoo.

Piyara hoodha Moorgha,—Kue ek khut toomhare mera pas puhoonche huen; pur phoonk moojhe ugur foorsut ajtuk milee hue toomko juwab likhne ka. Mera jigur khoosh hue soonne ko ki toom kat te ho isko mota, Qabool men. Jao tumam soour, poorunu lurka—upnaghonsla ka pur ko bu-khboobe sunwaro, jubtuk ki toomko vosur hue. Hur koee kootta ooska upna din rukhta hai. Toom duolut ke ruste men ho, seedha ooper ur neechee uor kooch ghulut nuheen. Mera ankhen! koee roz toom *Lat* bunoge! Kya khoob! Keone ka to dekho kya qismat hue! Ooska moouh men, puedu hone ka wuqt, chumchu chundee kee thee; shayud toomharee nak men sona ka nuth. Mano mut jo kooch ki Ukhbar-nuvees toomhara huqq men boora kuhen uor thutta kuren. Jub toom meree umr ke burabur puhonchoge, toom janogy, kisturuh se koodna Yaqoob Kuwwa, juesa uchchha ki muen janta hoon. Yih koochh nuheen hue, jub toomko adut hooee, juesa wooh lurkee ne kubee, jub wooh banw-muchhlee ka chumra oodhertee thee. Ugur toom in kumbukht Ukhbar-nuweeson ka sub wuheeyat uor hurzugeer ko nigulo, to toomko Mareesun ke golee se koochh duwa muzboot-tur waste huzur ka khana chahiye.

Toomharee peechhlee chithiyon men yoon likha hue, ki fuoj ke surdar toomko diqq dete huen. Duro mut, muen suza khoob doonga. Do ek burus tuk oonkee budlee nuheen kuroonga—wuhan jeewen ya muren ya suren, toomhara our mera kya! Muen toomse chiput jaoonga, poorana shukbs! Oonko khel men rukho, mera mom ka lurka, uor bhed mere ko moonka-huf nu kuro. Hum oonkee khidmut kurenge bahur. Uglmund ko ek lufz buhoot. Oonko koorkoorane do, jubtug ki we phuten—sub gird meree topee kee hue. Sur Willubee ko mera sulam dekar, oos se poochho ki, "Toomharee ma ne upnee mengul ko bechee hue?"

Muen Cheen ko jata hoon. Kya kuroon? Dur kee bat hai—sir men jo gola golee lugen, to hoga sub ooper mera sath. Ugur buchoon, to ulbutta Dook Canton ka bunoonga—ugur meu dolchee ko lat maroon, to mere meethee buhin rowenge oonke ankhen bahur—ghureeb cheezon! Khoob hota jo we shadee kurte uor moofusail men jaruhte! juesa Bukinghum ka Dook ne kisee chota kootta ka huqq men kuha. Bhueyon kee moohubbut kya hue? Sub meree ankh! Lekin tiffin tueyar hoon, bus moojhee chahiye ki chhuree upnee katoon is wuqt. Yih muzmoon ko posheedu rukhna, juesa toom moojhko piyar rukhte ho.

Toomhara ta muet,
UKLAND.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

P. S.—Toomharee ma ko muuloom hue,ki toom bahar ho ?

To Sir W. Muknatun.—May his prosperity increase.

My dear old Cock—Some of your Chits have reached me, but blow me, if I have had time to write an answer, I am glad to hear that you are cutting it fat in Cabool. Go the whole hog my old boy, but feather your own nest while you can. Every Dog has his day. You are on the road to wealth straight up and down and no mistake.

"My Eyes!" Some day you will take a fling. What luck! See Keane what a fortunate dog he is. He was born with a silver Spoon in his mouth, perhaps you were with a golden ring in your nose. Don't you mind what the Newspaper writers say about you or how they laugh at you. When you are as old as I am you will know how to jump Jim Crow as well as I do. Its nothing when you are used to it as the boy said to the Eels when he was skinning them alive. If you swallow all the impertinnce and stuff of the Newspapers you must take physic as strong as Morrison's Pills to get rid of it. In your late letters you say the officers of the army are giving you much trouble. Don't you funk I'll pitch it into them I will not relieve them for a year or two more, what is it to you or me whether they live, die, or rot there ? I swear to you old Boy I will keep them in play my lad of wax but don't let out my secret ! I will keep them on foreign Service. A word to the wise is enough, Let them grumble until they burst—all round my hat! Give my Salaam to Sir William and ask him if his mother has sold her mangle ?

I am going to China. This is rather a funking business. If I get a ball in my head it will be all over with me. If I escape I shall certainly be made Duke of Canton. If I kick the bucket my sweet sisters will cry their eyes out poor things. It would be well if they were married and lived in the country as a certain Duke of Buckingham said to his little Dog. What is Sisters friendship? all my eye ! But Tiffen is ready I must cut my Stick for this time, as you love me keep all this quiet.

Yours til Death

Ukland.

P. S. Doss your Mother know you are abroad?

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Agra Ukhbar, September 5.

The report of a war with Nepal has so much foundation, that Government have tendered very strong terms to the Nepalese, the rejection of which will be followed by a war. These terms, we learn from good authority, are so stringent and severe, that none but a conquered or a powerless adversary would accept them, which so far are the Nepalese from thinking themselves, that they are even anxious their strength with us. Their force is said to consist of twenty-one Regiments of different kinds, averaging one thousand men each.

We have been given to understand that when the Commander-in-Chief pressed the relief of the worn out troops in Affghanistan, the noble Earl at the head of affairs, said he was afraid of the clamour of the opposition, as it would be thought that he intended to occupy the country for good. Although we are aware, that it is His Lordship's wish to keep the conservative press in the dark, with regard to the number, of Regiments now in our newly acquired territory (and of which we publish a list) yet we can scarcely believe that such can be Lord Auckland's motives—and we trust, he will soon open his eyes, and throw some light on this (to the Army) all important subject, for Affghanistan to India—is as a cotton field to the garden of Eden.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Head Quarters, Cabul, Sir W. Cotton, C. C. B., Commanding.

2d Company 6th Battalion.	H. M. 13th L. Infy.
Abbot's Battery.	35th Native Infy.
2d Light Cavalry.	37 ditto ditto.
1 Russalah 4th Local. Horse	2 Comps. 27th N. I.

CANDAHAR.

4th Com. 2d Bat. Foot. Arty.	2nd Native Infy.
Battering Train.	42d Native Infy.
2 Res. saiaps 4th Local Horse.	43d Native Infy.

GHUZNEE.

1 Russalah 1st Local Horse	16th Native Infty.

KAJAH.

1st European Regt.	48th Native Infty.

BAMIAN.

4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.

SHAH'S CONTINGENT.

Cabul.	Candahar.	Quetta.	Bamian.
2d R. Horse	1st Regt. Horse.	a 1st Regt. F.	4th R. f. c
3d Regt. N. 5th Foot.		2d ditto.	
2 troops H. A.	b		

Agra.—The weather, which for three weeks was most unseasonable, and threatened serious injury to the Khurreef crop, changed very favourably in the 3rd, since which rain has fallen abundantly, almost sufficiently so as to secure the crops.

The Canteen of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, was robbed on Thursday night of rupees 464, in cash and notes. The thieves, who took advantage of the wetness of the night, which compelled the sentries to retire under shelter, have not been apprehended.

Kurnaul.—Every thing, as to weather here, went on prosperously until about a week ago, when a West wind set in, and having blown night and day ever since, the country is nearly dried up already, and the crops, which were rather backward owing to the late setting in of the rains, have began to shew the shrivelled and yellow leaf, the unhappy harbinger of premature death altogether. There may be yet, let us hope, a providential supply of rain forces before long in stores, otherwise the Khureef crop must entirely fail. The season hitherto has been peculiar from the very first setting in of the hot weather,—month after month of constant East wind, and latterly with such muggy close nights, that a denizen of the ditch even would have thought himself miserable in. The temperature of the season has certainly not been high, but there was a something worse than high temperature—an almost inexpressible weight and stillness of the air, that we imagined at times made the lamps and candle burn dimly. Amidst all this, happily the station has been particularly healthy, and as a singular instance of this,—H. M.'s 44th Regiment did not loose man, woman or child, during all the month of June. The 38th Regiment, do not leave Ferozepore before this date. Capt. Burney it is said, will command it, as the Colonel—Chalmers.—is too ill to proceed. Mr. Ross Bell left Simla on the 27th ultimo, to repair to Sukker, but it is to be feared too late to *repair* the state of affairs in the shamefully neglected Province of Shawl. Brigadier Paul from Loodiannah, is expected here on the 3d instant, on his way by dak to Bareilly, there to cool or strike his heels for a few weeks under canvas, until the time comes for him to return and take command of that happy Brigade, situated in that paradise of a place, Ferozepore.

Ajmeer.—Accounts have been received from this place, stating, that the people are suffering from all the evils concomitant on Famine. Wheat is selling at 9 seers the rupee, and is procurable only with great difficulty—in fact, there is hardly any grain left in the District. Seven years of drought consecutively, and the eighth of positive Famine will weigh fearfully on the inhabitants of this unfortunate Province, who, now that the season is so far advanced, have little choice left between emigration and absolute starvation.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Malta Times, July 31.

CIRCASSIA.

Successes of the Circassians.—We are favoured by a correspondent with an account, literally translated from the Turkish language, of some of those successes by the Circassians over the Russians, which, though announced without any details, without any "flourish of trumpets." have drawn to them the eager attention of the whole of civilized Europe. A more remarkable military document perhaps has never appeared in print. Expressed with more than Spartan brevity, it yet tells its tale effectively, in a tone calculated to humble the pride of Russia, and to fill her with dismay for the issue of the apparently easy, but really fatal, contest in which she has engaged. The form of the bulletin, which follows, is that of a letter to the Correspondent to whom we are indebted for the translation :—

"My dear old friend, Yakoob Bey, how are you ?

"As for ourselves, thank God, we are doing very well. The news we have for you is really interesting. On Wednesday, the 6th of Zil-hitche (February 19), immediately after the morning prayer, the fortress on the stream of Wara was stormed in an hour. All the soldiers therein, together with the women, the guns, the ammunition, and stores, all were captured, and the houses were burnt. We had in this affair but twenty martyrs (*i. e.*, killed).

"Before this the enemy marched from Sookoom upon Ardler, but was unable to effect any thing. Our friends having gathered, stopped them on their way, and took twenty-five prisoners.

"27th of Zil-hitche, 1255. "Hassan Bey."

"1st P. S.—My old Friend—After the taking of the above-named fort of Wara, on Thursday, the 8th of Moharom (March 11), after morning prayer, we attacked the fort of Toapse; after seven and a half hours' fighting, the place and all it contained fell into our hands. This much for your information.

"2nd P. S.—One week after the above date, the fort of Aboon, in Thepshuk, was taken. Thanks be to the Almighty! At this moment, my good friend, we are gathering again.

"3rd P. S.—Shekir Effendi, Barzek Hadji Dachoomokoo, Houssein Bey, and all our kinsmen, send you their salutations."

Of these names, almost unknown to modern geography, some information may be acceptable. Wara, the fort first spoken of, is situated about the middle of the coast, at the mouth of a stream of that name, and on a strip of land between the mountains and the sea, perfectly flat, and about two miles long by half a mile broad, forming one of the most eligible sites for a fort on all the coast, and the only one of a similar description. Ardler, the next mentioned, is placed at the *embouchure* of the widest valley on all the coast between Anapa and Ghagri; and as the precincts are perfectly level for nearly cannon range all round, its capture by the Circassians must be considered as a very daring enterprise, highly characteristic of the spirit with which they have met this unprincipled invasion. Toapse, the third fort, is situated to the north of Wara. In position it is weaker than the other two, for it is surrounded by hills which command it on every side. The ramparts, however, were as strongly formed as the materials of which they were constructed—the soil of the spot—would permit; and a block-house, strongly built, as a secure refuge in case of attack, was placed in the midst of the enclosure. Aboon, the fourth fort mentioned, is said to be larger than any of the others. It was seated about half way between Ghelendgik and the Kooban, on the gentle declivity of a hill which commanded all the environs within cannon range. Here it was believed that the Russians intended to form one of those "military colonies" of which we have heard so much in other places where they have gained a footing, and for which the whole neighbourhood, being highly rich and fertile, offered great facilities. This conquest, therefore, must rank in importance equal to the greatest of the recent successes of this brave race of mountaineers—the Tyrolese, as they may be termed, of Asia. It should be remarked, that our Circassian bulletin above given was written shortly after the commencement of these gallant exploits, and relates only to a portion of them. We know the fact, at least, that many other forts, almost the whole of those occupied by the Russians, have been captured. Were not the truth of this long-maintained and brave resistance placed beyond doubt, it would be said that the details belonged to romance rather than to history. In the archives of the Russian War-office alone must the full extent of the truth, and of the punishment the invaders have encountered, be sought for. The Circassians, though without aid from us of any kind, almost without notice, without a word of applause or encouragement, are proving themselves our best allies, and quietly crippling the force which is directed by Russia against our East Indian frontier.

THE SPIRIT OF GREEK SOCIAL POLITICS.

The *Ami du Peuple* contains, in its No. dated the 13th July, an article entitled *the Greeks and the Bavarians*. This article is remarkable for the profound hatred which it discovers for the Bavarians, and which if interpreting the feelings of the people, or a large portion of them, the fellow-countrymen of the Sovereign cannot have a very pleasant place of it in their choice of Greece for a residence. It begins by stating that the Bavarians entertained the chimerical project of regenerating Greece, and of treating the Greeks as a conquered people, and then insinuates their incapacity, as well as reprobates their presumption in attempting such an object. The Greeks, however, gave the strangers an hospitable reception, and if therefore they expected, or should have expected, any thing from M. Heydeck, and his colleagues, they were not unreasonable in such expectation, The editor falls back upon the glorious classic recollections of ancient Greece, and also appeals to the energy and indomitable courage of the present race of Greeks, as sufficient to work out their own regeneration, if not hindered by the pernicious influence of the Bavarians, whose insatiable appetites devour Greece. We are then told that the first act of the Bavarians was to disband the Grecian army, "the living mirror," says the editor, "of the victories and high doings of our ancestors, the glorious *faisceau* of the warriors of our struggle for independence. offering to society infallible guarantees of national courage." This act, it is said. was resisted but in vain, and now those who never saw the fire of battle are loaded with honours. and the noble champions of independence are degraded and condemned to misery. After an attack upon the military discipline of the army, and the judicial system, the editor winds up by stating, that a natural coldness, or repulsion, exists between the governing and the governed, and recommends the Bavarians if they cannot unite with the Greeks, to return forthwith to their own country.—We have thus given an outline of the politics of this journal, without pledging their truth or falsehood, but merely as a matter of curiosity. If we were to make an observation, however, we should say, that King Otho has always shewn himself exceedingly anxious to promote the well-being of his subjects, and that over-statements and exaggerations are manifested in the editor's strictures Otho has always been beset with foreign intrigues.

European Intelligence.

Atlas, August. 1.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Constitutionnel.—The most serious disagreement for France sprung from fortune's having thrown the Turkish fleet into the Pacha's hands. The English proposed using coercive measures to get it back. France refusing its adhesion, the project remained unaccomplished. The illness of Prince Metternich then suspended negotiations. But Russia was not inactive. Unfortunately the difference between the Court England and France became apparent, and Russia seized the opportunity to tempt English ambition with regard to Egypt. France could only parry the blow by sacrificing the Pacha to the English alliance. Who would have ever given France the counsel to adopt such conduct ? Lord Palmerston was the only minister of the British cabinet to whom M. Brunow's propositions appeared acceptable, France now remains isolated, a serious thing, but as serious for others as for herself. She has been for peace; the four powers were for gendering peace impossible. They seek to deprive Mahomet of three-fourths of Syria, giving him less than he had before Nesib. Such offers are derisive. If Mehemet refuses, and reasumes the offensive against the Sultan, the consequence must fall on those who bring matters to such an extremity.

Morning Chronicle.—There is no doubt that France will immediately assume a warlike attitude, and instantly call forth all the classes of her reserve. They will amount to 200,000 men more than her existing army. Admiral Roussin, it is said, will take the command of the fleet; Admirals Lalande and Hugon each commanding a division under him.

Morning Post.—The papers in the immediate confidence of ministers do not speak of the military measures in contemplation, such as calling out the reserve, and increasing the navy and army to a war proportion. General Cubieres scarcely quits the side of M. Thiers. Louis Philippe has given full consent to his minister's proposal to arm. His Majesty is represented as scarcely less indignant than M. Thiers. As gentlemen fight mortal duels on all gross breaches of courtesy, whilst material interests are left to more pacific decision, so will the French nation be more inclined to take its very existence on "the blow in the face" it has just received, than on account of any other wrong.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Times.—The report of Commissioners Mudge and Featherstonhaugh upon the north-western boundary of the British province of New Brunswick is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of a great international question. Any person who paid attention (and who has not ?) to the clamours of the republican newspapers for some years past, must have been persuaded, had he not known better, that the citizens of the state of Maine were a set of the oppressed and ill-used of God's creatures—lambs worried by the prowling wolves of England—turtle-doves fluttered in their nest—stricken and sighing sufferers under wanton injury, with whom the world must sympathise, and who well deserved that every man able to use a firelock would join in that appeal to arms which they so long and lustily have threatened. The press of England, and the *Times* amongst other journals, had vaguely apprehended, without direct inquiry, that the American claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of foundation in positive truth and justice, and that a mutual compromise, or, in other words, a certain sacrifice of pretentions on both sides, might be necessary towards an equitable adjustment of the feud. Our own fear was that the claim of England to the line of boundary from Mars-hill (south-west) towards the source of the Connecticut River might, by reference to history, prove to be untenable, and that we should very possibly have had to bribe America by a sum of money into a peaceable acquiescence in the demand of a road or some narrow strip of territory along which to carry our indispensable communications between Fredericton and Quebec. It was assumed as almost certain, that where there was so much smoke there must have been some spark of fire—that where there was such confident and vehement assertion, there could scarcely fail to be some plausible pretence whereon to justify or excuse it—and that, in fact, if Maine was not altogether in the right, it was out of the question but that England must be, to a considerable extent, mistaken. We shared that impression, so prevalent of late years amongst our countrymen, and should, according to the blindness of our credulity, have, not reluctantly compounded for a surrender of some portion of the national claim. From such a necessity it is most gratifying to be convinced, by the official report above alluded to, that Great Britain stands henceforth completely and finally relieved. It has seldom occurred to us to meet, in the course of any political controversy, a demonstration so triumphant as that brought forward on the part of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in support of a right so hotly and pertinaciously disputed. It may suffice to state, as the result of the labours assigned to the commissioners, that they have satisfactorily ascertained by a strict investigation of the face of the country, by an industrious perusal and comparison of charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical records, the absolute and indisputable conformity between the intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcations of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; that no portion of the "disputed" districts ever could, under the authority of that treaty, or with any colour of justice, have been claimed by the United States; that the word of the King of Holland, which transferred to the republic about three-fifths of the "disputed territory" was founded on erroneous data, and on entire ignorance of facts which have been subsequently developed; that the award of that sovereign, if accepted by the parties, could never have been executed under any circumstances, the structure of the country interposing thereto physical and irremoveable obstacles; that, so far from the smallest fraction of the disputed territory falling within the line of the United States, a rigorous construction of some authoritative documents would actually prove a just title on the part of England to a portion of what has heretofore been regarded as part of the state of Maine itself; and that, in fine, the conclusion upon which certain "official agents of the republic have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are unsubstantial inventions brought forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of the question." Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated, viz., that "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefeasible grounds; but she has always had a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire." To the rights thus ably stated and zealously enforced it is not too much to express a hope that full justice will be done by the government by this great country, and that the credit reflected on the commissioners by the service they have now rendered to Great Britain will not be turned into disgrace against their employers, through a failure to maintain with skill, firmness, and patriotism, the national interest thus brought home to the consciousness of all intelligent and honest men.

THE PASSING SESSION.

Tait's Magazine.—The session is now drawing rapidly to a close, and hardly a single useful measure has been carried. There has been nothing but talking and party squabbling, which, we should think, must have been as disgusting to the members themselves as it has been to their constituents and the public generally. The bill for the union of the Canadas has passed both Houses. It was strenuously oppsed by the Duke of Wellington throughout; but he ultimately allowed it to pass, contenting himself with entering a laboured protest against it. Another important step has been taken towards reforming the English criminal law. A few years ago, the number of capital offences exceeded 200: there are now only 14. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has introduced a bill for the Abolition of capital punishments, in every case, except actual murder and treason. Notwithstanding the opposition of government, Mr. Kelly carried his bill through the committee without damage. We have long been of opinion, that in no case whatever is the punishment of death justifiable; and the recent conduct of the Lords, members of Parliament, and other rabble, who sat up all night to witness Courvoisier's execution, goes far to show that an execution has a greater tendency to demoralize mankind, than to deter them from the commission of crimes. A motion by Mr. Hume to open the British Museum "at such hours as taverns, beer shops, and gin shops are now legally open," was, of course, opposed by Sir Robert Inglis, and negatived by eighty-two to forty-four; though it was admitted that the Zoological Gardens, to which the higher and middle classes resorted, were kept open on Sunday, and that a resent attempt to shut them was negatived by a great majority of the subscribers. While such are the proceedings in the south, the saints in this city have actually prohibited funerals on the Sunday, in the most populous parish in this city and neighbourhood—the West Kirk, as far as Scotland is concerned, we might as well not be represented in Parliament; for, excepting some railway, and other local bills, which could be much better managed at home, not a single measure of general importance, so far as we can recollect or discover, has been passed into a law. The attempt to reform the Court of Session has failed, though the practice in it was proved by almost every witness examined, and admitted by the commitee, to be most defective. The only effort to improve law—viz., the bill to amend the Law of Evidence—appears to have been lost sight of; and Lord Aberdeen's bill for relieving the church of Scotland from the embarrassed condition in which it is placed, has been withdrawn, and the clergy left to prosecute and be prosecuted, in the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts for another twelve months; while, every month, vacancies are occurring in parishes, and the parishioners are left destitute of clergymen, through the colision existing between the Civil and Ecclesiastical tribunals. It is plain, as we have often pointed out, that Parliament, as at present constituted, is unfit to conduct, in a satisfactory manner, the business of the country; and that not only is an extension of the suffrage required, but a remodelling of the constitution of Parliament.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

It is our deeply painful duty to communicate the death of the Earl of Durham. The announcement will be received with sorrowing hearts in every town and village of the British empire.

The loss of this able and enlightened statesman and truly honest man, at a time of life when the powers of the mind are in their greatest vigour, and when, according to the course of nature, he had still many years before him, has spread a general gloom over society. By universal consent the Earl of Durham was allowed to possess a mind of strong natural powers, which had been carefully cultivated. On few subjects of any importance was his information defective, and his quickness of apprehensions, shrewdness, and penetration, enabled him to master readily the most difficult questions, and to form a sound and unprejudiced judgment respecting them. It was allowed, too, by all who knew his lordship, that he had a singular tact in discovering the qualities of those with whom he came in contact, and that few men could with equal readiness obtain the individuals best qualified to execute any particular business on which he had set his mind. Lord Durham not only knew the men who could be useful, but knew also how to inspire them with the strongest attachment to him; for no man, perhaps, was ever more beloved by all who were in any manner connected with him. But what gave peculiar value to his high powers was his unbending integrity and true patriotism. From his first appearance on the field of politics to the last, no man ever thought of even doubting his rectitude and determined adherence to hisconscientious convictions. But, whilst he was resolute and uncompromising, he was also generous; and if he claimed for himself the right of acting on his own convictions, he was equally ready to concede to others the same right of judging for themselves. The disappointment which he had to endure personally, and its causes, we can only glance at, in order to bring into relief one of the finest features of his character. He might feel keenly the neglect he experienced—that he was treated with unkindness—but he never changed his consis-

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teat course, or suffered a doubt to exist as to the purity of his principles by the desertion of his political associates. His devotion was to his country—his aim the public good, and that aim he kept steadily in view.

John George Lambton, the late Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, and Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born April 12, 1792, and married, first, the 1st of January, 1812, Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, who died in May, 1815; and, secondly, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Grey. His Lordship had issue by his first marriage three daughters, all of whom are dead; and, by his second, five children, two sons and three daughters. His second son, George Frederick, Viscount Lambton (the Hon. Charles William, his eldest son, having died at the age of thirteen), succeeds to the family honours. The Ladies Mary, Emily, and Alice Lambton, were born the 8th of May, 1819, the 17th of May, 1823, and the 16th of April, 1831. The deceased earl was son of the late Mr. William Henry Lambton and Lady Ann Villiers, daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey. His Lordship has two brothers and one sister—namely, Mr. W. H. Lambton, married to Miss C. Ellison in 1824; Mrs. Cavendish, lady of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, Equerry to her Majesty; and Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M. P., married in 1835 to Miss Bushe. The deceased was Lord Privy Seal from 1830 to 1833, and as most of our readers are aware, was subsequently ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, and Lord High Commissioner of Canada in 1838. He was a Privy Councillor, a G. C. B., and Knight of the Foreign Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne, and the White Eagle, of Russia; Leopold, of Belgium; and the Saviour, of Greece. In addition to the above he was High Steward of Hull.

The faults of this departed nobleman came more under the head of temper than of principle. He was said to be arrogant, though, perhaps, without cause—imperious in his domestic circle, yet his immediate family loved him—irritable when opposed, though we never heard that he was vindictive—and it is possible that the proneness to excitement with which he has often been reproached may have proceeded more from unvarying and harassing ill health, than from original infirmity of the moral temperament. On all trying occasions the Earl of Durham was equally ready with his services and his purse. He subscribed largely towards the indemnification of Sir Robert Wilson, and gave a thousand guineas to the Spanish committee when a subscription was entered into at the Crown and Anchor for the constitutional cause in Spain. In his contests for the county he spent enormous sums. We have occasion to know that Lord Durham entertained no hopes of his recovery from he time he was at Dover.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

ROSSINI'S *Donna del Lago* was received on Thursday. Although one of the weakest operas of its author, this is a ray of sunshine in the misty monotony of meagre milk-and-waterisms that is nightly offered up at this establishment, as an oblation to the coarse taste of the audience and the fine execution of the principal performers. ROSSINI, like the herd of modern Italian composers who exaggerate his weaknesses into faults, and do not even remind us that beauties can exist in the school of music, certainly wrote more to show his singers' capabilities than his own; but this he did with an evident facility, a mine of material, and a masterly command over it, that are wholly unapproached by any of his, so called, imitators; there is, too, a grandeur of design in his concerted music, as there is an irresistible fascination in most of his melodies, that proclaim the greatness and the individuality of his genius:—as instances of the former, we would quote the first scene of this opera, the finale of the first act, and the grand quartett in the first scene of the second; as an instance of the latter, we might mention nearly every piece of music throughout. The attraction of the present performance was the bringing together the two "great "tenors—Sig. RUBINI as *Fitzjames*, and Sig. MARIO as *Roderick*. The latter is a singer of a good school, but far from a perfect specimen; the cantabile appears to be his forte, for in all such passages he evinced considerable feeling, producing a round, clear tone, with sufficient firmness and flexibility; but he failed in the declamatory portions of the music, and in the recitative particularly he occasionally approached even to vulgarity. His best performance was the andante of his first aria, the singing of which was indeed very chaste and artistic. Of Signor RUBINI we scarce know how to speak; it is, doubtless, very presumptuous to differ from the vociferous opinion that is daily and nightly upheld of this gentleman's excellence, but we do differ, and I consider ourselves bound to express this difference in diffiance of the enraptured hundreds that on all hands echo his praises. We are accustomed to hear that "singing AND music" are both taught in ladies' schools, and we have been always infinitely puzzled to know how these could separately exist; the aspirant to the cross of the Legion of Honour furnishes an ample solution of the mystery, for exactly at the point where everything that is natural, beautiful, emotional in music leaves off, his singing begins, and rushes on to a perfection that has scarcely been attained by any votary of the classical style we have ever heard. Perhaps this perfection is the greatest evil of Signor RUBINI'S performance; for were his mountebank avolutions to be executed with one atom less mastery over the difficulties he has created for the sake of conquering, the audience must be convulsed with laughter instead of delight, and the bad style he propagates would take its proper place in the contempt of the public. We will endeavour to describe one of Signor RUBINI'S most applauded exhibitions: he began with a tottering voice that appeared to be rendered tremulous by incessant exercise, a passage that the author evidently intended for a smooth, clear gush of sound to be poured freely from the chest, or from the heart within it; he then sank into an ultra-pianissimo that made us long for the discovery of a musical microscope that we might be able to ascertain if sound really did or did not exist; while in the abstraction of this curious, this almost painful speculation, we were startled by a kind of shriek on a very high falsetto note, which only gave us time to recover our shocked sense from the effect of its piercing reverberations, when it was followed by a shower of the minutest possible dots of sound, like the tail of sparks that follows the discharge of a rocket, and these eventually lost themselves in the enthusiastic thunder of the audience. As the very light music of *La Donna del Lago* is insufficiently flimsy for the display of these extraordinary powers Signor RUBINI introduced FACINI'S "I tuoi frequenti papiri," in a place where it appeared to have as little connection with the action of the drama, as its style had with the general feeling of it; the listeners then appeared to forget that there was a story, or a stage, or her Majesty's theatre, or themselves, or anything in the world but a vocal rhapsody, which was to the uttermost degree the singers triumph over music and feeling and nature; and they absolutely boiled over with rapture at its conclusion rushing from the heated assembly into the open air, and expiring from their lungs, equally inflated with their imaginations, the first four bars of this musical tight rope. How different is all this from the grandeur, the tenderness, the passion of Madame GRISI, in *Elena*; she has a perfect command of her most beautiful voice, and wherever ornament is admissible, introduces it at once with judment and effect; and she has, too, the power, of which Signor RUBINI seems wholly destitute—to deliver a passage of pure song in an unaffected, hearty manner, that must penetrate the feelings, if not puzzle the calculations of every one. Her performance was excellent throughout, and in the appeal to her father and *Roderik*, in the quartet in the second act, magnificent. Madlle ERNESTA GRISI played *Malcolm* in a creditable, but not an impressive manner; this young lady is an a good school, and gives great promise of excellence in it; she is, however, as yet very insufficient for the important characters entrusted to her. Signor LABLACHE "obligingly undertook" the character of *Douglas*, but was, we suppose, overcome by the weight of his undertakeng, for Signor MORELLI was substituted for him; this was no great loss, for it is a very insignificant part, and affords no scope for the glorious powers of the disobliging signor.

Madame PERSIANI was announced to perform the last scene from *La Sonnambula*, but when that should have come on, the overture to *Guillaume Tell* was substituted; this provoked the displeasure of the audience, and M. LAPORTE came forward to give an explanation! He assured us that Madame PERSIANI had been in the house, and had left for reasons he could not divine. In reply to a murmur from the stage-box, he declared that he had paid Madame to the end of the season, and had now sent after her TO PRAY she would return—she had answered that she was indisposed, and under these circumstances he threw himself on the indulgence of his generous supporters His generous supporters were as indulgent as under the circumstances was possible, and the ballet proceeded without interruption.

GLOBE, AUGUST 3.

The *Monituer* of Saturday contains two proclomations denoting appearances of vigorous preparation. One of these documents calls out all the reserve of the army of 1836, and the second portion of that of 1839; and the other opens a credit with the ministry of Marine, enabling it to increase the number of seamen by 10,000 men, and directing the equipment immediately of five ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steamers.

On the 25th ultimo the announcement of the new ministry was made to the Spanish Cortes; after which an adjournment was proposed by M. ISTURITZ. It was probable the Chambers would be dissolved, and a new election take place before the new ministry took possestion of their portfolios. Both at Madrid and Barcelona everything appeared tranquil; the public peace had not been disturbed in either city, and there was again a hope that tranquility would be preserved in the Peninsula.

We find the following remarks on the present posture of the Turkish and Egyptian question in the Berlin correspondence of the *Hamburgh Correspondent*, received to-day:—

We have the following from Berlin, under date of the 11th of July:—

"It is well known that after the revolution of July the King of Prussia contributed in the most efficient manner to the preservation of peace, by testifying his good will towards the Orleans dynesty, *His Majesty adopted in all its objects the policy of Court Herzberg, by the operation of which Prussia and France became natural allies.*

"Since the death of William III. it has been frequently asked whether that event would lead to any change in the line of policy towards France, previously adopted; and if the new Sovereign would not more closely ally himself with a certain Northern Power, in conformity with his own tendencies and sympathies. Were we allowed to hazard an opinion in the matter we should declare relying on authority deserving credit, that no change whatever will take place, and that the interests of this country, and indeed of all Germany, will be preferred to any foreign inclinations. Prussia, from her geographical position, must necessarily be compelled to take part in any struggle on the Rhine, or beyond it, in order that her own interests may not be compromised in any way. Therefore it is that she will make efforts to prevent any contest of this description, which must impose upon her certain sacrifices, and leave her but a poor chance of recompense. It Must also be admitted that the extraordinary abilities of the man who has been able to found a new dynasty under circumstances of such difficulty, & amidst so many popular outbreaks afford a guarantee that the genius of discord will be destroyed, and above all that the provocations of some giddy head will turn out to be only vain. The qustion of the East will notbe without producing its influence on our conduct towards France, although we have no direct interest in it. The turn which this affair of the East may take will raise the policy of Louis Philippe to a still higher degree of elevation."

"Let the issue be determined by the French Cabinet one way or the other; it must always be manifest that this Cabinet avoided a settlement contrary to its own interests, until a time at which the vicissitudes of human affairs should be productive of advantageous results.

"France will gain considerably by the independence of Egypt, and will moreover, in all probability, secdure her position on the Rhine. If Egypt should establish an independent monarchy, the Sclavonian element which threatens to invade Asia will meet with a check, and England will not be able to open a way for her commerce across the countries which she has conquered or which she exclusively rules by her influence.

"Let Russia and England carry their forces into the plaines of Asia, and a scattering abroad of their forces must be inevitible, while France, mistress of Algiers and Protector of Egypt, having her forces more concentrated, will be enabled to balance the other two Powers, provided she be at peace within herself, and without anxiety regarding the Eastern frontier. France would never again raise ridiculous pretensions to the Rhenish frontier at a moment when a war on the subject would compromise her position with that foreign Power, which must of necessity be the case if her relations, hitherto pacific with Germany, should experience an essential change.

"Thus, although the inhabitants of Egypt do not inspire us with any close sympathy we cannot, but regard with pleasure the prosperous condition of French interests in that country; and the party to which France lends her protection remaining masters of the field."

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

BESSARABIA, July 9.—Fresh troops from Poland continue to arrive in Bessarabia, following the detachments which have proceeded by forced marches to the Caucasian provinces. The marches to the Caucasian provinces. The marches are so precipitated that the troops advance 30 or 35 wersts per day (three wersts make two English miles) As these last troops have a quantity of heavy artillery with them, which cannot be employed in the mountains of Circassia, it is supposed that the Caucasus is not the sole object of their destination. An immense number of waggons follw the troops with the most necessary supplies. 40,000 axes have been provided, that every man may have one; they are intended to clear the forests of the Caucasus where it cannot be effected by fire. The soldiers, however, probably in consequence of the fatigues of the march, appear to be rather dissprited, while we hear from the Caucasus of the most enthusiastic resolution. Even Russian officers who were engaged in last year's campaign, relate astonishing instances of the bravery and heroic devotedness of the Circassians. It is affirmed that the operations of the Circassians. indicate a regular plain, which surprises even experienced tacticians They are said to be chiefly led by Poles, and the names of Potocki, Sabanski, and Czatorinski are spoken of Francb anc English officers, too, are said to be among them. With respect to the Russian plad for the campaign, nothign is positively know. In the last placo, the corps under General Grabbe on the Kuban. occupying the line from the Black Sea to the Caspian, is to remain on the detensive. It is confirmed that the Circassians have broken though this line, passed the Kuban, surprised and taken three of the stronges forts, and cut to pieces the greater part of the garrison. Tais is said to have been the fate of the Russian quartermaster, General Glasfort, and his whole staff. Much light artillery and part of the camp fell into the hands of the Circassians, who are said to have advanced to Anapa, and to have taken that fortress (?). The loss of the Russians in the recent encounters is said to have been very considerable, but it is reported that they soon received their losses, and have retaken all the forts. including Anapa. Measures are taken on the Dncistes to improve the navigation of that river. The Russian government intend to establish a new lazaret to at Mohilew.—*Algemeine Zeitung.*

PARIS AUG. 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Several of the Paris journals of this morning have done me the honour of appropriating a large portion of their space to the Paris letter of Monday last, which appeared in the *Globe* of Wednesday. As I had taken the liberty (a very unpardonable one) by vain persons of saying some wholesome truths, I am not at all surprised that the letter should have given offence; but I believe there are few men, whose minds are not obscured by prejudice, who will say that I have treated the subject intemperately. I have the honour of France quite as much at heart as the journals which vapour about it; and am a better friend to French interests than those who would plangh the two nations in a war about a question whice calmly considered, involves no attack upon French dignity. The *Constitutionnel* says, I write like a man who knows little of France. I ought to know it however, quite as well as the Editor of the *Constitutionnel*. The *Siecle* attacks me paragraph by paragraph; but it does so fairly, and does not, like the *Constitutionnel*, suppress the greater portion of thetext upon which it comments. The only part of the article of the *Siecle* which requires remark is that in which it insinuates that the letter was written in London, but placed under the Paris head in order to afford an opportunity for publishing what it calls *contes* as to the situation of France. The Siecle must be told that it is not the custom in London, as in Paris, for respectable journals to resort to such a subterfuge. The *Presse* quotes a long extract, which it gives as from the leading article of the *Globe*, with a view of fixing upon it an official source. This is really unpardonable; for the paper ought not to be thus made responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. The practice, however, is, as *Galignani's Messenger* of this morning observes, a very common one here, but it is not the less objectionable because it is of every day occurrence.

The journals of this morning are on the whole less warlike. The effervescence of French politics like that of French champagne, does not last long without new facts. To renew the effervescence they must call for a fresh bottle. What we have now is like that which takes place when we agitate the contents of the wine glass—it sparkles, but it does not froth over. I wish some of the French gossips of the salons were not more violent than the journalists. *La Jeune France*, as it is called, is mad with enthusiasm, and anxious to enter into war with the English (*se fretter avec les Anglais*,) and to wipe off a humiliation which exists only in their heated imaginations. But the blame is not all on one side; there is a set of stupid Englishmen in Paris who take pleasure in provoking language of this description by their empty boasting. There is hardly a *table d'hote* which has no one or two of these fire-stirrers—fire-eaters they are not, for courage does not exist in the composition of bullies. If the destinies of France and England were in the hands of such persons as these, accommodation would be impossible; but thank God! the friends of peace are numerous and influential in both countries, and the two governments will take counsel from wiser heads than those of *la Jeune France* and the pert cockaded who visit the French capital for the purpose of insulting their neighbours. It is a curious fact that whilst the quiet and reasonable English remain here under the firm conviction that there is too much good sense in the French government to render a war probable, and confide in the honour of the French for their being allowed, full time to withdraw, if war (which is really improbable) were to take place, the fire-eaters are running away in great numbers. What they are afraid of I know not. The atrocious experiment of Napoleon was a failure and neither the King nor the government of the present day would be mean enough to lay violent hands upon English residents, if, like Napoleon they could fall into the absurd mistake of supposing that the English government could be driven to submission by an act of cruel hostility towards a few of its unoffending subjects.

The guarantees for peace are numerous, and there is one of great weight which is very properly noticed by the *Quotidienne*. M. Thiers in his attempt to rouse national enthusiasm—a policy good, perhaps, in itself, but rather dangerous in its probable consequences, where there is really no national insult to avenge—has roused passions which he would be the first to disown, for he is not a revolutionist. The advocates for war do not hesitate to avow that they understand by war a war of propaganda—a war of revolutionary principles. Let such a war once begin, says the *Quotidiennet*, and what must be the result. The whole of Europe must submit to the revolution, or must so exert itself, that France will again have to undergo all the horrors, all the disasters of an invasion. This consideration is quite sufficient, to show the importance of the old adage, "Look twice before you leap," and fortunately neither the King nor his ministry will unnecessarily place the country in a position to choose between an invasion or the triumph of a national convention: circumstances are occurring daily to show the propriety of keeping down the revolutionary faction. One of very recent date indicates the insolence of the revolutionists. This morning at an early hour an iron plate, like a door-plate was found screwed upon the gate of the Louvre, bearing the words "*Mort aux Rois, mort aux Princes, et a quilotera*" —Death to kings death to Princes, and death to whoever takes this plate down." It was, of course, removed as soon as it was discovered. Two workmen, a painter and a carpenter, who are engaged on a building belonging to a friend of mine, assured me that they saw this plate just before it was removed. The circumstance of itself is perhaps hardly worthy of notice, but in connection with others of the same kind it speaks volumes.

Some alarm is of course excited at the official announcements of military and naval preparations. The supposed necessity of such preparations is a source of regret; but it should not be forgotten that for years past the increase of the army and navy has been urged in the Chamber of Deputies, but was not adopted by the government, lest it might be considered to betray hostile intentions, and provoke a demand for explanations. An opportunity has now occurred of making the increase without warranting such a demand; and who can say that this very augmentation may not prove a guarantee for the maintenance of peace; Who can say that the display of readiness for war in England and France may not render war still less probable; and when the present cloud shall have blown over, may not the imposing attitude of two countries still in friendly alliance put an end to the ambitions projects of any other government;" But end as the difference may, hundreds will be ruined by the panic which has been created. Several of the Stock Exchange speculators are going to the wall—one of them. M. M—l, whose operations are very extensive, was obliged on Thursday to obtain assistance form the Bank; and if that establishment had not discounted very liberally both on Thursday and yesterday, many failures would have been declared. It is said that the discounts in two days amounted to more than twenty millions.

On Monday were called to the degree of Barrister-at-law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn—Richard Brome Debary, Esq. Richard Henegan Lawrie Esq.; Daniel Robertson, Esq.; John Stedman, jun., Esq., Henry Barry, Esq.; and the Hon. Fred. Geo. Brabazon Ponsonby.

The magnificent manor house of Worksop, purchased by the Duke of Newcastle last year of the Duke of Norfolk, is about to be razed, and the materials sold. It was built in 1765, at the cost of several hundred thousand pounds,

Lord Aflord is laid up at Lord Browlow's in Belgrave-square, from the effects of an accident, which prevents him from attending his parliamentary duties. His lordship fell from his horse on the pavement in Belgrave-street, by which he cut his lip and knocked out two of his teeth. He is going on well.

The Duke of Bedford has been suffering from an attack of illness, but his grace is now convalsecent.

Lady Ravensworth has issued cards for a *fête champetre*, to her Majesty and Prince Albert the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a select circle on the 26th inst., at Percy's cross, the delightful villa of the noble lord on the banks of the Thames, at Fulham.

The Bishop of London has broken up his extensive establishment in St. James's square, next door to the Duke of Norfolk's.

On Tuesday a public meeting was held at Windsor, when addresses of congratulation and loyalty were voted to her Majesty on her recent escape. Complimentary addresses, were also voted to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

Government has lately granted a free passage to South Australia to shepherds and persons acquainted with the management of land, provided they are not above thirty years of age.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte ex-King of Spain) is seriously ill of chagrin, it is said, at the arms of Napoleon passing into the power of Louis-Philippe.

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